GALLAWAY & HEATING.

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GALLAWAY & KEATING,

M.C. GALLAWAY, 252 Second street.

J. M. KEATING. Memphis, Tenn

EMPHIS APPEAL SUNDAY, : : SEPTEMBER 10, 1876.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT. SAMUEL J. TILDEN. Ot New York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Of Indiana.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES D PORTER Of Henry. FOR CONGRESS. CASEY YOUNG

Of Shelby,

WOMAN'S RIGHTS. We have recently seen an illustration of the inconsistency of the strong-minded women. Mrs Sullivan was a prominent lady in Chicago. She claimed all the right-exercised by ragged man, and, being a lady of great abilities, she made here if felt in everything that concerned the public. She rushed into print, and advocated every cause she espoused, and cas igated all that oppose i her views. As a matter of course, she took charge of the public schools, and proposed to select the superintendents, t achers and janitors. So soon as the school managers discovered the source of so much discord they took the I berty of criticising the critic, and Mrs. Sullivan's name was handed sround with the same freedom and flippancy with which she had used the name of others. This liberty offended the modest and sensitive Mrs. Sullivau, and she made her petticoats rus le, and her womanly eyes weep in appealing to the public to come to the defense of an injured female, whose pure name had been used in a storm of her own craating Socreat was the wrong inflicted on this sensitive plant, that she go: into a carriage with her husband, who hunted down one of the superintendents and shot his brains out for during to drag before the public the name of a woman. Sullivan is in fail, and the strong-minded, waman's rights Mrs. Sollivan is evaporating in hysterical tears over the wrongs of a poor, defenseless female. When it suited her peculiar interest, she scorned the sympathy of men on account of her sex; but when she gets into trouble on account of her vagaries and follies, she seeks protection by flaunting all sorts of dimity ir the face of men easily moved by such symbols of weakness and innoceace. But the people of Chicago propose to treat Mrs. Sullivan as a man. Her husband will be hanged. He can excite no sympathy in killing a man who defended bimself from the criticisms of a strong-minded woman, entitled to no more respect under the circumstances than the bearded men she sought to injure. Thus it will ever be when women unsex themselves. If Mrs. Sullivan had been at home alding her husband in darning stockings, baking bread, and rocking the cradle, and her name had been causelessly brought before the public, she would receive that sympathy which she now craves in vain. Such incidents as this have given a backset to the Womens' R ghts party in Chicago, On this subject there are two opinions, neither of which are correct when carried to the extrame. One originated with the savages and is barbarous; the other has been conceived in the evil brain of the busy fanatical agitators, who propose to reform the world by functial theories, Visionary abstractions, and the heresies and isms which have so long made the north the laughing-stock of the world. The idea, on the one hand, that woman was created to be a slave-drudge, the servant of man; that she had no rights beyond that of security to life and limb; dricks-and the tenth congressional disthat she was created merely to superin tend household arrangements-to cook, wash, bake, and the like-for which she was to receive food and clothing merely-all property belonging to the hus- years, was only conspicuous as a magband-all this has long since exploded. The o her theory, that women are not only equal to men in capacity, but ought | avert a calamity so gravious, a misforto be precisely like men; that they | tune so fearful, as the restoration of were designed to be of another Radical ascendancy in the metropolitan sex, and destined in common with them to engage in masculine employments. I that misfortune can be averted by every duties and avocations, has no foundation | Democrat in the counties of Shelby, to rest upon. Both these extremes are Fayette and Hardeman buckling on the in the wrong. The one had its origin in armor, inspired by a determination to tyranny and selfishness, the other in schieve a victory as brilliant as that weakness, fanaticism and folly. No man | which perched upon the triumphant can lead a feminine life, although so | banner of Casey Young two years ago. many make the effort to do so; nor can Nothing but vigilance, zeal and labor a woman become masculine in her will bear the promise of victory. All babits without forfeiting the rights ap- else will be but the mockery that leads pertaining to women. To enjoy women's | turough dishonor to a shameful disaster, | must make something happen; unless rights she must confine herself to woman's sphere. An exemplification of this occurred in an incident which we saw published in the newspapers several of a revival in nearly all branches of place in a reliroad car. A female, whose manufacturing districts, the somewhat costume indicated strong-mindedness- higher prices for certain lines of goods, that is, a strong mind to have her own | indicate that there is cause to hope for way - demanded of the conductor better times this winter than last. that a general man, whom she pointed out, all American industries will speed-

taws, lead armies, control empires, directly and personally-they must be content to be jostled and share with the men all our rude discomforts and serious inconveniences. A woman who does not act as a woman cannot expect the deference and courtesy, the chivalry and levotion oue to her sex. If she becomes masculine in her habits and tastes, she must be content to be treated as one man treats another. Let woman deny tat she is weak and needs supportthat she is feeble and needs protection; let her once assert her equality in every respect with men, and she ti rows nerself at once upon her own resources, and battles her way along the crowded thoroughfares of human life unaided and alone. If she casts sside the crowning glory of true womanhood, she can no longer claim ils privileges, immunities and rights. As a woman, she has inalienable rights, but they are her rights only as a woman. As a woman, she bra the right to our highest love, admiration and respect—the right to our protection, kindness, courtesy; and these she will always secure in civilized society. These are rights which no man dare to deny her. They are her rights as a woman, and in no other sense. If woman claims man's rights, in addition to her own, she must not only abandon her own, but must submit to the hardships and privations of his. She must hereafter take her equal chance with us as to obtaining the best seats at a concert, a lecture, in a growded church, or in having a husband kill a neghbor for the crime of defending his name from the aspersions of a woman who in prosperity defice man's sympathy, but in adversity claims the protection due a weak and defenseless woman.

CASEY YOUNG MUST BE ELECTED-At the district convention which nominsted Hon. Casey Young, on Thursday last, everything was serene and lovely. It was no disparagement to other gentlemen that the claims of our present member to congress were considered overshadowing and pre-eminent. The Tennesse delegation has borne honorable prominence in the Forty-fourth congress, and to member of that delegation deserves more praise than the gentleman of the metropolitan district. The ability of Colonel Young and his influence have been recognized by his colleagues, and by the national Democracy, in the work of reform inaugurated by the Domocratic house of representatives. The unanimous nomination of Colonel Young was a just and well deserved compliment to an honest, zealous and wise public servant. But this serenity, loveliness and compliment is mere sounding brass and tinking cymbals unless we re-elect Colonel district shows that defeat is possible. ere is a grave misapprehension as to the chances which environ the Democratic party in this congressional district. For a better understanding of the situation let us glance at the figures. Four years ago, when Lewis carried this district, the vote stood as follows, omitting Tipton, which then voted with the other three counties:

Total9,157 13,085 12,773 These figures give Barbour Lawis a mejuity of three thousand six hundred and forty-nine votes over Haynes, and Grant a majority of three thousand eight bundred and seventy-six votes over Greeley. These figures are discoursging, and should admonish Democrats as to their duty and the necessity of an active, energetic canvass. We have a Presidential election now, as we did when the above vote was givey. But there is this difference: Four years ago the Demoerats were divided by internal strifes and divisions. The congressional convention gave much dissatisfaction, and the nomination of Greeley induced many Democrats either to vote for Grant or not to vote at all. Many voted for

Lewis, believing his influence with the dominant party would enable him to secure for Memphis a custom-house, and otherwise serve the people more deed gloomy. But let us give the figures of the last election, two years ago, in this district. Porter received 13.821 votes, Maynard 9076 votes, leaving Porter's majority at 4731 votes. At the same election the congressional vote in this district was as follows: Young, 13,825; Lewis, 9071; Young's majority over Lewis, 4735 votes. This result cannot be attributed to any diminution of the aggregate vote, as Young and Lawis re- anything. ceived 22 896 votes in 1874, while the vote for Lewis and Haynes, in 1872, was 21 847. These rough and unconsidered figures show that this district is unquestionably Democratic. If we are true to ourselves, on the seventh of November

next the banner of Democracy will again wave in triumph over the battlements of a routed and vanquished foe. In every section of the Union the Damecratic hosts are sauguine of victory. Like a mighty phalanx, they are followfog our glorious leaders-the incomparable Tilden and the matchless Heufrom the deadly blight, the worst of all curses, the e ection of Barbour Lewis as a member of congress, who, for two nificent failure. Let us go into the canwass with the unconquorable purpose to district of Tennessee. That calamity,

The New York papers speak hopefully out, should be made to give up his liy revive, the unemployed will find seat for her accommodation. "Does this work, and America and her people will person advocate the doctrine of woman's be substantially tenefited. This is all theoretical. The masses of the people righte?" asked the gentleman; "does theoretical. The master to be encourshe disim to share equally with the men in all their privileg a?" 'She does," was the answer. "Then," said the "or which will give us all that peace and a curity which we have been bereft of DANIEL DERONDA.

The Last Great Novel of George Elio and her Best-It Bises to a Grander Theme than Middlemarch.

It Has for its Intent and Purpose to Awaken a Sympathy with the Present Suffering and Fature Hope of the Jews.

Attention Directed to the Inherent Tenacity, Power of Endurance, and Heroism the Jews Possess Above Other People.

New York Evening Post | After being tantalized for several nonths by unfeeling publishers, who, when they have a good thing in their delight to filter it cut in mall doses through the pages of a periodical, the public is at last permitted to enjoy George Eliot's new novel in complete form. Issued by Harper & Brothers, the American publishers of all her works,"Daniel Deronda"comes to us in the uniform green dress worn by the preceding volumes; while at the same ime there is another edition arrayed in

thesp and convenient paper covers.

It is characteristic of the depth and earnestness of George Eliot's mind that she always writes with a motive beyoud the evolution of the interesting tory she has to tell. In 'Silas Marner," 'Adam Bede" and "Felix Holt," there is the great "cry of the human," the appeal through a single voice of that class who bear the burden and the heat of the day to those who dwell at ease and offer their fellow-men neither sympathy with present ilis nor opportunity to better their condition. "Middlemarch" reflects the same protest against indiff-rence displayed toward poverty and suffering, and in"Daniel Daronda"the author rises to a yet grander theme, and lends the aid of her inspired pen to revealing the spiritual anguish of an oppre sed people, to whom the world allows neither justice nor toleration. Separating the thread of comane from that of reality, George Eliot's latest novel has for its intent and purpose to awaken a sympathy with the present suffering and the future hope and aspiration of the Jews. Neglected and despised as they are smoog the christian races, she would direct atten-tion to the inherent tenacity and power of endurance they pos ess, and the heroem of those of them who still hold to the belief that Judsism shall again rise rlumphant above the forces that have

The dramatic part of the story, which s perhaus the one that will receive the most attention from the ordinary reader. is wrought out with the elaboration and Young. A retraspect of the vote in this | finish that would have been bestowed upon it if the work had had no grander purpose. We are introduced in the beginning to Gwendolen Harleth, graning to Gwendolen Harletb, ap-propriately named by the author "a spoiled child," who appears before us a beautiful nymph attired in green and silver, tempting fortune at a roulette table. Her play is checked, or rather an evil eye is east upon it, by the disapproving glanes of a man who stands aloof from the tables, while gravely ecrutinizing the players. Gwendolei begins to lose, and when the croupler announces that the amusement is finished for the evening, she retires with

but four paroleons in her purse. The circumstances, however, which ed to Miss Harleth's appearance at Leubroun it takes some hundred pages to parrate. She is the daughter of a widow, M:s Davilow, whose principal attitude of mind is repentance for having given her brilliant and accomplished ldest daughter an uppleasant stepfather, although since her marriage with the latter, she has become the mother of four other children, unhappily all girls, Miss Harleth's only recollection of her Wn father is "the fact that dear papa died when his daughter was in clothes." So far as the death of the ob isctionable stenfather is concerned, all her prospects had become more agreeable rmer way of life, roving from one foreign watering-place or Parisisn spartment to another, always feeling new antipathles to new suites of hired furniture. tions which made her appear of little importance; and the variation of having passed two years at a showy school, where, on all occasions of display, she had been put foremost, had only deepened her sense that so excepefficiently. Taking the election four tional a person as herself could scarcely years ago as a basis, the prospect is in- remain in ordinary circumstances or in a social position less than advantageous. Any fear of this latter evil was banished now that her mamina was to have an establishment; for since the death of her second husband Mrs. Davilow has conluded to take a house somewhere in England, and selects a place where her brother-in-law, Mr. Gascoigne, a clergyman of the Established church, is her neighbor. In describing this dwelling Miss Harleth says of it; "A romantic place; anything delightful may happen in it; it would be a good background for

> It soon becomes a background for a love affair between the young woman and Henleigh Grandcourt, nephew and heir of Sir Hugo Mallinger, lord of several fair demesnes; beside which, Grandcourt is already rich in his own right. While the lover is still in a state of indecision, which is fully shared by the obect of his affection, the latter meets a lady accompanied by a little boy. Her story is thus epitom zed in a few words: "My name is Lydia Glasher. Mr. Grandcourt ought not to marry any one but me. I left my husband and child for him nine years ago. Those two children are his, and we have had two others-girls-who are clder. My husband is dead now, and Mr. Grandcourt ought to marry me. He cught to make

that boy his beir." Gwendolen's response to this appeal is made upon the impulse of the moment, but does not the less indicate her true feeling in the matter. Calmiv replying to Mrs. Glasher that she will by no means interiere with her wishes, the young woman, who has borne herself throughout the interview with dignity and composure, withdraws from the scene. The following morning, without other explanation, she aunounces to her family that she intends joining some friends in Germany, and at the end of a few days she appears at Leubruan, where we first made her acquaintaince. Her heart is by no means broken, yet, apparently, she feels the need of an excitement to divert her mind from the disappointment occasioned by having to renounce the prospect of becoming the wife of a wealthy Englishman, and eventually wearing a title; for in defense of her gambling she says: If I am to leave off play, I must break my arm or my collar-bone. I

you will go into Switzerland and take me up the Matterhorn." Unfortunately for her, something does happen on that very night; she receives had been. But this was it—I saw it a letter from her mother which tells of again and again in my father; he did months ago. The circumstances took trade. The cheapening of coal, the re- her financial ruin and orders the young newal of work in many of the large woman home. The stupefying off et of this communication upon a young liked, * * He never compre-woman accustomed to the erjoyment of hended me, or, if he did, he only every luxury is immensely increased by the slarming consciousness that her last I was to be what he called 'the Jewish available sum of money has been lost at woman' under pain of his curse. I was the gaming table. A tedious process of to feel everything I did not feel, and thinking brings her to the conclusion | believe everything I did not believe. that she possesses some ornaments which I was to feel awe for the bit of parch. she could pawn, and in the gray light of | ment in the mezuza over the door; to the following morning she parts with dread lest a bit of tutter should touch a superfluous ornament and bains a bit of meat; to think it beautiful that was the answer. "Then," said the other, "she must be content to be treated as a man, and find a seat for herself as we have to do." In this judgment we heartly agree. It women are to take the suppression of the suppression sufficient sum of money to carry ber to men should bind the sephillin on them.

her play, and who she has since learned, bears the name of Daniel Deronda. Upon her return to England Gwendolen is again addressed by Grandcourt, whom she marries, urged thereto by the pressure of poverty. In the meantime, however, she becomes formally acquainted with Deronda, who appears in society as the ward of Sir Hogo Mallinger, though he is suspected of being an illegitimate son of that gentleman. Gwendolen soon learns to love ber husband, who, aware that she married him from other motives than affection, maintains a galling watch over her. At the same time a feeling of reverence and tenderness springs up in her mind for Deron-

da, which is scantily neurished by the public singers and actresses of.

* * '-Your (ather was different; few interviews she has with him. From his conduct in regard to the necklace, she elevates him into a guardian angel unlike me-all lovingness and affection. who shall save her from the result of I knew I could rule him; and I made temptations to which she is too ready to yield. The climax of the miserable life which she leads with her husband occurs at Genca, whither they have gone upon a yatching expedition. The yacht is disabled, and the pair take refuge at a Here Gwendolen meets Deronds, who is passing a few days in that city on business of his own. Deprived of his own vessel, Grandcourt hires a small sail-boat and insists upon his wife's accompanying him, in order to prevent any possibility of an interview with Daronds. The remainder of the story can be told in Gwendolen's own words, as she relates t that evening to Deronda, after having been rescued from the waters in which

her husband was drowned: "I don't know how it was-he was turning the sail-there was a gust-he was struck. I know nothing; I only know that I saw my wish outside me."
She began to speak more hurriedly, and in more of a whisper. "I saw him sink, and my heart gave a

leap as if it were going out of me. I think I did not move. I kept my hands tight. It was long enough for me to be giad, and yet to think it was no use-he would come up again. And he was come -farther off-the boat had moved. It was all like lightning. 'The rope!' he called out in a voice-not his own-I hear it now-and I stooped for the rope -I felt I must-I felt sure he could, and he would come back whether or not, and I dreaded him. That was in my mind-he would come back. But he was gone down again, and I had the rope in my hand-no, there he was again-his face above the water-and be cried again-and I held my hand, and my heart said, 'Die!'-and he sunk; and I felt 'It is done-I am wicked, I am lost!'-and I had the rope in my hand-

I don't know what I thought—I was lesping away from myself—I would have saved him then. I was leaping from my erime, and there it was-close to me as fell-there was the dead face-dead, d ad. I can never be altered. That was what happened. That was what I did. You know it all. It can never be

Withholding all expressions of sympathy that might be construed into love making, Deronda cheers and lightens her despair, finally delivering the unhappy girl into the care of her mother, who has come from England on learning by telegraph the news of Grandcourt's death. Thus Gwendolen's returns to the quiet home at Offendene, which, so far as the story goes, she is not again to leave. The serious purpose of the book lies in the story of the hero, at remote intervals. These are sufficient to inspire her with a romantic attachment to him, while he remains indiffer. ent to her, with the exception of the elight interest that arises out of compassion. Ignorant of his birth and parentege, and fearing that society may oe right in i's corjecture that he is a natural son of Sir Hugo Mallinger, Deronda wanders about the world in a desultory manner, unable to settle himself to any profession, and dreamily doubtful

as to what occupation would be con-

genial to his tastes.

In all Derouda's Intercourse with Sir Hugo, whom he had been taught to call uncle," it had seemed as if there was 'something about his birth which threw him out from the class of gentlemen to which his uncle belonged. ever be mentioned to him? Would the time ever come when his uncle would tell him everything? He shrunk from the prospect; in his imagination he prewicked-Daniel inwardly used strong words, for he was feeling the injury done him, as a maimed boy feels the crushed limb which for others is merely reckoned in an average of accidents-if his father had done any wrong, he wished it might never be spoken of to him. It was already a cutting thought that such knowledge might be in other minds.' While still brooding over such thoughts as these, two events occur which exert a decided influence over the future course of Deronda's life. The first is the rescue | in life. of a Jewish girl named Mirah Lapidoth from suicide by drowning. Acting in his usual character of youthful philanthropist, he places her in the care of an estimable family in London. He learns her story, which s that of a child carried away from her mother and elder brother by a vicious father, who, failing in his lutention of making her a successful public singer. finally disposes of her by sale to a notoious rous. The girl escapes before the bargain is completed, makes her way to Lindon in search of her relatives, and finally, overcome by disappointment, determines to destroy her life. In his search for the missing mother and brother, Deronda is brought in contact with saveral persons of the Jewish race. and meets a Hebrew enthusiast familiar ly called Mordecai. The second controlling event in his life is the passionate urgency of the man, who insists that Deronds is one of his own race, that Deronda shall figish the work of which he himself has dreamed, but toward the

furtherance of which he could do little. "You must be not only a hand to me, but a soul-believing my belief-being moved by my reasons-hoping my -seeing the vision I point tooolding a glory where I behold it! * * You will be my life. It will be planted afresh; it will grow. You shall take the inheritance; it has been gathering for ages. The generations are crowding on my narrow life as a bridge; what has been and what is to be are meeting there; and the bridge is breaking. But I have f und you. You have come in time You will take the inheritance which the base son refuses because of the tombs which the plow and barrow may not pass over or the goldseeker disturb. You will take the sacred

inheritance of the Jew. It is scarcely necessary to ad I that Mordecai is found to be the lost brother of Mirah, toward whom Derouda has already felt an inclination like y to ripen into love. About this time the long silence on the subject of Derenda's birth is broken by Sir Hugo, who gives him a letter from his mother, the Princess Halm-Ebers ein, in which she summons him to Genoa to meet har there. Faithful to the appointment, D randa goes to G nos, and from her own lips learns the s ory of his mother's life, and the circumstances attending his own birth: "I was born in Genoa. My mother was English-a Jewess of Portuguese

desgent. My father married her in England. When I was eight years old she died; then my father allowed me to be continually with my aunt Leonora and be taught under her eyes, as if he had not minded the danger of her encournot guard against consequences, because he feit sure he could hinder them if he He never comprethought of fettering me into obedience.

the dark-eyed stranger who interrupted | what Israel had been; and I did not care at all. I cared for the wide world and all that I could represent in it. I hated living under the shadow of my father's strictness. Teaching, teaching, for everlasting. This you must be 'That you must not be,' pressed on me like a frame that got tighter and tighter as I grew. . . . 'A woman's heart should be of such a size and no larger, else it must be pressed small I ke Coinese feet; her happiness is to be made as what my father wanted. He wished I had been a son; he cared for me as a make-shift link His heart was set or his Judaism. He hated that J. wish women should be thought of by the christian world as a sort of ware to make

> him secretly promise me, before I married him, that he would place no hindrauce in the way of my being an artist. · · I did not wish you to be born; I parted with you willingly. When your father died I resolved that I would have no more ties but such as I could free myself from. I was the Alcharisi you have heard of; the name had magic wherever it was carried. Men courted me. Hugo Ma linger was one who wished to marry me. He was madly in love with me. One day I asked him, 'Is there a man capable of doing something for love of me, and expecting acthing in return?' He said, 'What is it you want done?' I said, Take my boy, and tring him up as an Englishman, and let him never know anything about his parents,' You were little more than two years old, and were sitting on his foot. He declared he would pay money to have such a boy. I had not meditated much on the plan beforehand, but as soon as I had spoken about it it took possession of me as something I could not rest without doing. At first he thought I was not serious; bu: I convinced him, and he was never surprised at anything. He agreed that it would be for your good, and the finest thing for you. A great singer and actress is a queen but she gives no coyalty to her son. All that happened at Naples. And afterward I made Sir Hugo the trustee of your fortune. That is what I did; and I had a joy in doing it. My father had tyrannized ov. r me; he cared more about a grandson to come than he did about me; I caunted as nothing. You were to be such a Jew as he; you were to be what he wanted. But you were my son,

> you were a Jew." To this confession Deronda replies: "And yet for months events have been preparing me to be glad that I am a Jew. It would always have been better that I should have known the truth. I have always been recelling against the secrecy that looked like shame. It is no shame to have Jewish parents-the shame is to dis wn it."

and it was my turn to say what you

should be. I said you should not know

In a second interview between the mother and son, the woman fathoms the secret of Deronda's love for Mirah. and having learned that all her renunciation has been in vain, she bids him farewell, and passes 'r im the scene, after rejecting all profiler of affection on the ground that, having fived so long as strangers, they can in the future be nothing to each other. Deronda hastens to take possession of his grandfather's papers, after which he sails for England. nd on arriving immediately seeks for Merdecal and Mirah, to whom he repeats the stery of his birth. The story of Derond 's love for Mirah, which nat urally follows, is brought about in a curious fashion. It is made in connection with the theft of a seal ring belonging to the lover. The elder Laplaoth, who, like most vsgabonds of his order, reappeare, much to the annovance of his children who are compelled to give him shelter, finds the ring lying upon a table, and appropriates it with a view to replenishing his depleted pocket-book. Deronds misses I, and begins an unsuccessful search, when Mirah's agitation, for she at nee divines what has become of it. betrays the humiliation she is suffering.

Her lover seizes the moment to declar "Mirab, let me think that he is my father as well as yours-that we can have no sorrow, no disgrace, no joy spart. I will rather take your grief to be mine than I would take the brightest ferred ignorance. If his father had been | joy of another woman. Say you will not reject me-say you will take me to share all things with you. Say you will promise to be my wift-say it now. I have been in doubt so long-I have had to hide my love so long. Say that now and always I may prove to you that I love you with complete love.

> There yet remains an interview with wendolen before we reach the climax of a wedding. It is naturally a painful one to Deronda, and he begins it with the announcement of his future purpose

"I am going to the east to become better acquainted with the condition of my race in various countries there. said Deronda, gently, anxious to be as explanatory as he could on what was the impersonal part of their separateness from each other. "The idea that I am possessed wi h is that of restoring a political existence to my people, making them a nation again, giving them a national center, such as the English have. though they, too, are scattered over the ace of the globe. This is a task which presents itself to me as a duty; I am resolved to begin it, however feebly. I am resolved to devote my life to it. At the least, I may awaken a movement in other minds such as has been awakened in my own."

Then he tells her of his projected marriage. This brings out a display of considerable feeling on the part of Gwendolen, who realizes for the first time the completeness of her separation from him. She recovers from her grief, however, before the day of his marriage, sufficiently to send him the following

"Do not think of me sorrowfully on your wedding day. I have remembered your words-that I may live to be one of the best of women, who make others glad that they were born. I do not yet see how that can be, but you know better than I. It it ever comes true, it will be because you helped me. I only log dramatic and minstrel companies. thought of myself, and I made you grieve. It burts me now to thick of your grief. You must not grieve any more for me. It is better-it shall be better-with me because I have known you.

"GWENDOLEN GRANDCOURT." The book ends appropriately, not with the scuad of wedding bells, for the young counte are married according to "And the velvet canopy never cover-

ed a more goodly bride and bridegroom, to whom their people might more wisely wish offsprings; more truthful lips never touched the sacramental marriage-wine; the marriage blessing never gathered stronger promises of fulfillment than in the integrity of their mutual pledge." It is their intention to embark igmediately for the east, whither Mordecal is to see impany them, but the young Habrew, who has passed his short life dreaming of a future for his people, has been for some time suffering from a mortal illness, and he diss before the day arranged for the journey.

In a newspaper article it has been, of course, impossible to do more than direct attention to the principal characters and sketch the main incidents of the story. The book abounds in gems of thought that have of necessity been ed over; there are many cl dwelt upon by the patient reader before its full beauty can be appreciated. But what has been written may serve to indicate the rare pleasure a saiting those persons who have yet in prospect the perusal of this fresh and brilliant addition to English fiction.

The Fort Greene (Brooklyn) Presby-

SOUTHERN THEATERS.

Profitable Circuits for Theatrical Managers-A Field that can be Cultivated to Some Purpose.

cakes are, by a fixed receipt ' That was | The Net-work of Southern Theaters Obviously an Important Matter for the Consideration of Players.

> New York Tribune | One test of the prosperity of a State of middle Sweden. is the condition of its arts and amuse ments-the number and quality of the atrical and kindred enterprises under taken within it, and the amount and character of public attention paid to them. More than once, in recognition of the return of prosperous times to the south, we have adverted to the growth of theatrical institutions in its various cities. That growth has been slow and difficult, and the restoration of the gay days before the war will, prob.by, be a long time in effecting itself. Such a resteration not the less should be hoped for and sought; and it is cheering to know that, while the signs of the cpening season may be fitful and uncertain, there are ample facilities in the southern cities, and energetic preparations afoot among theatrical managers there, to make it various and cheerfu', and so

to promote the general good of the com-

munity.

Baltimore keeps the lead. Its chief theater, Ford's Grand operahouse, will be carried on with a good stock company and the principal current stars. The Academy of Music will be rented, or occupied on shares; but no company will be maintained there. The old Holliday street theater will be devoted to "novelties," as the Olympic is in this city. 'The Central will be given up to 'varieties." The Front street-in old times a favorite winter resort for the horse spectacle—is now idle, and it will be only occasionally used. Washington vies with Baltimore. The standard theater there is the Nat onal, managed by Ford, and there, during the season, will be seen Mr. Boucicault in "The Shaughraun," Mr. Raymond in "The Gilded Age," Mr. Robson in "Two Men of Sandy Bar," Mr. Rowe in "Brass," Mr. Fechter in "Hamlet," Ben de Bar as Falst off, Clara Louise Kellogg, Maggie Mitchell, Mary Auderson, Mr. Chanfrau, and other celebrities. The remaining theaters of Wanhington are Ford's Grand operahouse, which is u-ually rented to traveling companies, and the Theater Comique, which is devoted to "varieties." Mr. Ford, it will be seen, controls theatricals in these two

handsome theater, styled the Academy of Music, in the city hall of Cumberland Maryland. Ricamond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Danville and Lynchburg, Virginia, are all equipped with theater, but the buildngs are rented to traveling shows, and cannot be said to be managed. At Wheeling, West Virginia, there is a good heater, known as Hamilton's operahouse. Good theaters are also found at Wilmington and Charlotte, in North Carolina. John E. Owens, the distinguished comedian, owns the Academy of Music at Charl ston, S. u.h Carolina; there is a fine operahouse at Columbia: and Camden, in the same State. has a cozy theatrical hall In Georgia there are commodious theaters at Augusta, Atlants, Columbra and Athens; there is Arkwright's theater in Savannah, and Raiston's hall in Macon. The theaters of Tennessee are the two in Nashville, the two in Memphis, one in

cities. He has also leased the new and

Alabama contains operahou es at Selma, Huntsville and Decater, and theaters in Montgomery and Mobile. In New Orleans the principal theater s the Varieties, which, this sesson, will be maneg-d by Mr. Charles Pope, with a fine stock company. The Academy of Music competes with tris institution, under the management of Mr. David Bidwell; and this house also maintains a stock company during the winter. Ontside of New Orleans the theatrical field of Luisiana may be set down as sterile. Fiorida's chief theater is at Jacksonville, and is a hall. Vicksburg. Natchez, and Jackson, Mississippi, contain halls with scenery for dramatic performances. Texas has theaters at Houston, Austin and Galveston. In the latter city the Hasan operahouse leads—under the management of Mr. Henry Greenwall. These are good theatrical regions, and not as remote as they seem-for travel from New Orleans has been made easy and cheerful by Morgan's Texas railroad, which now connects with fine boats at Brashear City, and which is by and by to be run through direct-pass

ing round by Iberia, in the vicinity of Joseph Jeff-rson's island. Delaware is supplied with an excellent operancuse, at Wilmington, within the area of the Masonic Temple properly. Kentucky takes a lively interest in the atricals, and contains many theaters. Mscaulay's theater, in Louisville, is the chief. There are two operahouses, besides, in the same city; and there are theaters or theatrical hal's in Frankfort, Lexington, Covington, Danville, Maysville, and Bowling Green. Missouri's chief theaters are Ben DeBar's operahouse and the Olympic, in St. Louiswhich city also contains two variety shows; and there is an operahouse at Karsas City and another at Jefferson City. Arkansas is happy in a theater at Little R ck-made all the more attractive to ailing players by the contiguity of the Hot Springs. This was long the fa-

vorite resort of Owens. The theaters in the region southward from the Ohio and the Potomac maintain no dramatic companies, but are open to the speculator. Exception should be made, though, as to the companies in New Orleans, and as to Madaulay's company—the latter bing divided between Cinelana and Louisville. This ration will be traversed during the coming season by divers travel-One of these, headed by Miss Mary Anderson, the new actress of the west-who is accredited with a voice of extraordinary power and exceptional dramatic talent-will be sent out by Mr. Ford. It was through this tract that Edwin Booth went last season with such brilliant and substantial success. The network of southern theaters is obviously an important matter for the consideration of theatrical managers. It extends through many cities; it may be so employed as to augment a healthful popuiar excitement, stimulate cheerfulness. scatter ideas, and give an impetus to business; it has been found liberally productive in times past, and its fertility will only increase under judicious cuttivation.

Remarkable Meteoric Shower in Sweden. From Nature 1 A fail of meteorites, we learn from Aftonblad, took place on June 28th, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the morning, near Staildalen, a station on the Swedish Central railway, in the northernmost part of Orebrolaan. Several fell, some on the ground and others in a lake. Two were found, one ab ut the size of the fist, and weighing four and a half pounce, the other smaller. Eye-witnesses stated that a loud whistof which no mention could be made, ling was first heard in the air from west to east, and a light was plainly distinguishable; although the sky was clear and cloudless, thereafter two very sharp reports were heard, the second succeeding the flist after a momentary interval, followed by several others less sharp, resembling thunder, after which the falling stones were o served by eight or ten persons; and, finally, there was seen in terian church has set an example to the the air a whirling smoke, not very high world. A fellow named Hatfield was up. A meteor was observed simulta-engaged to one of the young ladies of necusly at Stockholm and at other the choir, a beautiful girl named Ger- places. At thirteen English miles southtrude Nichols. Recognizing his inabit-ity to satisfy the nuptiale, his cowardly in the sty, and then sank down in about

meteorological bureau there is reason to believe that the phenomena rose from the"kulblixt" (foudre globulaire) which generally appears as a luminous round object, and often, on spirosching the ground, assumes a lengthened form and a biinding white color, and bursts asunder, commonly with a loud report. As all who observed the meteor, both in Stockholm and Scdermanland, saw the luminous appearance in the same direction, namely, west-northwest, it is probable that the 1 ght proceeded from the main mass of the meteor situated at a very great distance. The phenemenon observed here (at Sicckholm) must therefore have been so far an illusion, the object instead of being, as most people estimated, within a few thousand feet, being actually at a great distance. Later information shows that the phenomenon was visible over a great part

Tilden ated Because Grant Sends a Handful of them West to be Murdered and scalped.

Kansas City Times.] crowd and remarked: "You have Union square instead of in Central park, made a mistake; we don't cheer for Hayes, we are Tilden men."

wise and proper. Of the statues and busts in Central park, three are of ppose the men who give you food and poets, one is of a naturalist, and the thing?" "Yes, we do. We are tired of Grant electric telegraph, while the proposed and his gang, and as for our food and statue of Burns will add a fourth

poet to the list. Lafayette has no proper clothes, we will excuse him for that if he will let us loose.' place in such a company as that, while "Oh nonsense, boys; you don't mean with Washir gion and Lincoln in Union

to say you go back on Grant and Haves' ville and his deputy post-traders."

"Yes, and I will bet you a keg of beer that three fourths of my company are filden men."

A vote was taken, and the vote in company D, E'eventh United States inantry-Tilden, 40; Hayes, 4 The vote was taken in the presence of

These are the kind of men Grant cutht to send to he'p carry Louisiana and South Carolina for Hayes and lack has so long held here. He is about

OBITUARY.

George Smith, Assyriologist,

lew York World. George Smith, he well-known Assyrilogist, died on the pineteenth ultimo. sged fifty-two years. Brilliant as have been his discoveries in Oriental history and literature, his public career was but a short one. In 1866 he discovered, while examining the A syrian casts in Knoxville, and a hall in Chattanoogs. the British museum, an inscription of Shalmanezar II, containing an account of the war with Hazael. A year later he assisted in producing a new volume of cunsiform inscriptions of western Asia for the museum, making there af ter the study of these inscriptions his work. His earlier discoveries included a tablet describing the eclipse of June 15, 763 B. C; notices of Azariah and other kings of Israel; accounts of the conquest of Babylon in 2280 B. C. by the Elamites; an Assyrian religious calendar and the famous table', the eleventh of a series of twelve, containing the Chaldean account of the deluge. In 1871 Mr. Smith published his book on the history of A-shur-banipal, and in 1873 an ! 1874 made two successful J w neys of exploration to the ruins of Ninevan "special explorer" of the London Weiegraph, obtaining some three thousand inscriptions,

tial or complete, and a great number of other valuable historical relies. An account of these explorations was published last year, as also a volume on the history of Assyria, and another on the Chaldean account of Genesis, which reviewed the Chaldean legends of the early years of the world. There were many coincident points in the Chaldean and Mosaic accounts, and for this reason, beside the intrinsic value of his researches, his further investigations in the same field were looked forward to with great interest by the religious as well as the general sublic. Since the publication of this last valume he has been earnestly engaged in the prosecution of further researenes in the southern end of Mesopotamis, and had discovered near Warks, a site explored by Rawlipson, the traces of a large city believed to be the center of the great Hittite empire, and it was in this neighborhood that his death occurred. It is to be hoped that the materials gathered by bim for the supplemental works on the Chaldean legends have been lest in such form that they can be utilized by other scholars, and, as Mr. Smith was a very careful and methodical worker, it is probably that such will oe found to be the case.

Manchester as a Seaport. idon Times.] Mr. Hamilton Fulton's plan for a ship

canal from Manchester to the sea is the

revival of an old project which had disappeared so long that it may have been forgotten. It is reintroduced in a new and more practical form at a time which seems auspicious. Engineers are unusu. ally active in their search for difficulties to conquer. The Isthmus of Darien has been surveyed afresh, with a view to connect the Pacific with the Gulf of Mexico; Lieutenant Cameron has fascinated the world with the idea of a canal that would open a water way from the head of the Congo to Lake Tanganyika; there are proposals for a ship canal through France from the English channel to the Mediterraneau. The mind has become so familiarized with colossal schemes of this sort, that a Manchester ship canal may seem modest and feastble by comparison. From Manchester to Warrington, therefore, it is proposed to make use of existing waterways, widening, deepening and straightening them, and dispensing altogether with locks. From Warrington, which is on the upper tidal portion of the Mersey, to the fairway at Liverpool it is proposed to make a direct and permanently defined low-water channel, by which the ebb and flow of the tide would be kept to one course. It is calculated that by this means the level of low-water mark would be much depressed and the rarge of tide would be consequently sugment ed. A greatly increased navigable depth would thereby be obtained, both before and after high water. The low water channel would be formed by constructing, in earefully selected positions, jetties parallel to its proposed course, so as to guide the current at and about the time of low water in the desired direction. Where the bottom of the channel consists of sand, mud or clay, the secur of the old and flood cur ent is expected to be sufficient to prevent deposit, and also to excavate the bed to the proper depth. Sandstone may be found, however, and in that case it would be removed by blasting and dredging. When completed, the coannel would of course, be buoyed and lighted, so that ships

IF life and health is worth anything, take Dr. J. H. M'Lan's Strengthening Cardisl and Blood Purifier. It will imheartily sgree. It women are to take upon the meeting sgrees. It women are to take upon the meeting sgrees of scandal, and to the central of the Benderat of t a communication from the Stockholm Louis, Missouri,

might pass, if necessary, at night.

The Statue to the Memory of the Pasyette, which was given by the French friendship for the people of this country, is to be unveiled in Union square the Evening Post has long sgo printed a careful account, and of the gracefulness of the international courtesy which was shown in its presentation there is little occasion to say anything at this late day. Nothing could be more appropri-

LAFAYETTE.

triot Frenchman-A Gift

from France.

After many delays the statue of La-

government as an expression of its

to-day. Of the statue as a work of art

ate, as a gift from France to the chief

city of America, than a French artist's

statue of the noble Frenchman who aid-

ed the men of America in their long

struggle for independence, and there is

no statue in the parks of New York which

has greater fitness or greater signifi-

cance than this one has. The wonder is

that we have not had a Lafayette before.

and it is explained only by the fact that

the statues which stand in our public

squares and parks have not been erected

at public expense or in pursuance of a

regularly formed plan. In any list of

statues and busts to be erected by this

city, the name of Lafayette would, of

course, have had a place among the fore-most. As it is, the Schiller, Humboldt,

Shakespeare, Scott and Morse in Cen-

tial park; the Washington and Lincoln

the Worth monument in Madison square

constitute a company selected largery by

accident, each without reference to the

rest. Luckily the selections have been

good ones, and as the list shall grow

longer, its lack of completeness, which

is the only point to be lamented, will

rapidly disappear. The change of plan

as was at first intended, is altogether

remaining one of the inventor of the

names are bound up with our national

history, and whose services to the coun-

them were foremost in the struggle for

the nation's birth, while the other will

be known in history as the leader of the

later struggle for the nation's birth. The

three belong together, and the square in

which they stand has the name which

Fifth Avenue theater, is expected to ar-

rive to-day in the steamer L'Amerique. He will make his debut here on the

twelfth of September, and Mr. Daly is

hard at work upon a new play, in which Mr. Coghlan will appear as the hero.

Mr. Coghlan is, beyond question, the

leading juvenile actor in England, occu-

pying the same artistic position upon the

London stage which Mr. Lester Wal-

thirty-five years of age, tall, elegantly

built, with dark eyes and hair, and an

expressive face, full of intellect and an-

imation. His career does not disappoint

the expectations raised by his app. ear-

ance, for Mr. Coghlan is an author as

well as an actor. His petite comedy, A

Game at Whist, has run the entire sea-

son at the Court theater, London, and

properly binds them together.

which places this statue of Lafayette in

New York Evening Post.]

SOI DIERS' SENTIMENTS.

Company D, of the Eleventh United States infantry, arrived in this city on sunday and were obliged to lay over until Monday. They were from Fort Worth or some other post in Texas, and | in Union square; the Seward statue and on their way to the Indian country in Dacotah. A meddlesome Radical politician met the boys soon after they had pitched their tents on a hill above the depot, and as they marched across Union avenue to the Broad-Gauge saloon callrd out, "Hurrab, boys, for Hayes!" Not a solitary cheer responded. One of the sergeants stepped cut of the

"What, you do not mean to say you

square the new statute will appropri-

ately complete a little group whose 'Yes, we go back on any man who keeps two-thirds of our boys in blue down in 'Dixie' to keep white men down try were of a similar kind. Two of beneath the niggers, and who sends a handful of us north to be killed and scalped by Indians armed with guns and buttets fu nished by Grant's brother Or-"Oh, you are a experhead Democrat," said the now exasperated politi-

A New English Actor in New York, New York Herald, 23d.] Mr. Charles F. Ceghlan, the new lead-"I will take that bet." ng actor engaged by Mr. Daly for the

George Goech, of the Broad-Gange, who supplied the soldier boy" with the beer at the expense of the discomfited Rapublican politician.

the same house will reopen with an orige inal comedy from his pen in October. The artistic successes of Mr. Cogolan date from the year 1876, when he appeared at the St. James' theater, Lonon, as "Charles Sarface" in The School for Serndal, and was instantly recogfized as an actor of the first rank." PEOPLES OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

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